

PRINCE LINCOLN STAMPS
SP LINCOLN — SAN YAC-SAN

DRAWER 21

STAMPS: LINCOLN

71.2009.085 05598

Philately

5¢ Lincoln & Sun Yat-Sen Stamp

Excerpts from newspapers and other
sources

From the files of the
Lincoln Financial Foundation Collection

FOR RELEASE IN MORNING PAPERS,
WEDNESDAY, JUNE 10, 1942.

INFORMATION SERVICE
POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT.

Postmaster General Frank C. Walker announced last night that he has authorized the issuance of a special 5¢ commemorative postage stamp in recognition of the five years' resistance of the Chinese people to Japanese aggression.

The central motif of the new Chinese commemorative postage stamp will be a contour map of China, to the left of which will appear a portrait of Abraham Lincoln enclosed in an oval border, with Sun Yat-sen, founder of the Chinese republic appearing in a similar position to the right of the map of China.

Superimposed on a portion of the map will appear a design of the Sun, with outside triangular rays, representing the Chinese national symbol taken from the flag of China. Inside the Sun will be the inscription "July 7, 1937" and "July 7, 1942" in two lines, between which appear four Chinese ideographs representing Generalissimo Chiang K'ai-shek's war motto and meaning, literally, "Fight the War and Build the Country".

Immediately beneath Abraham Lincoln will appear the inscription "Of the people, by the people, for the people" in three lines, while under the portrait of Sun Yat-sen will be three short columns of Chinese ideographs representing literally the same quotation from Lincoln's Gettysburg Address.

In announcing the new Chinese commemorative stamp, Postmaster General Walker stated that Dr. Sun Yat-sen, who died in 1925, was selected for a place on the new stamp by reason of the fact that he is so symbolic of the new China which he founded in 1911-12. Sun Yat-sen, the Postmaster General added, is a patron saint of the Chinese people in their battle against tyranny and oppression

and Generalissimo Chiang K'ai-shek is a close follower of the philosophy and teachings of Sun Yat-sen.

Sun Yat-sen on many occasions stated that he had been inspired by Lincoln and that he had been motivated by the principles laid down by the Great Emancipator at Gettysburg.

It was on October 11, 1911, while at Denver, Colorado, that Dr. Sun Yat-sen received word that his efforts to free China had finally succeeded and that he should return to China immediately, for the purpose of building the republic. Denver, therefore, the Postmaster General explained, had been chosen as the first-day sale post office for the new Chinese commemorative stamp.

The first-day sale at Denver on July 7, 1942, will be followed by general sale of the new issue at post offices throughout the country the following day, or as soon thereafter as distribution will permit.

Stamp collectors desirous of obtaining first-day cancellations of the new Chinese stamp may send a limited number of self-addressed covers, not to exceed ten, to the Postmaster, Denver, Colorado, together with a cash or postal money order remittance.

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First-day sales of the new Kentucky Statehood Stamp at Frankfort, Kentucky, June 1, amounted to \$8,283.15, which represents 276,145 stamps sold and 155,730 covers cancelled. Sales of the Kentucky stamp at the Philatelic Agency on June 2, 1942, amounted to \$6,654.96. Total sales for the Philatelic Agency for the month of May, 1942,

The following is a list of postage stamp plate numbers
issued during the month of April, 1942.

Plate Number	Denomi- nation	Class	Series	Subject
22904	1¢	Ordinary Elec. Eye.Convert.	1938	400 - Curved
22905	1¢	Do	"	Do.
22906	1¢	"	"	"
22907	1¢	"	"	"
22908	3¢	"	"	170 - Curved
22909	3¢	"	"	"
22910	3¢	"	"	"
22911	3¢	"	"	"
22912	3¢	"	"	"
22913	3¢	"	"	"
22914	3¢	"	"	"
22915	3¢	"	"	"
22916	1½¢	"	"	400 - Curved
22917	1½¢	"	"	"
22918	1½¢	"	"	"
22919	1½¢	"	"	"
22920	3¢	"	"	"
22921	3¢	"	"	"
22922	15¢	"	"	"
22923	15¢	"	"	"
22924	15¢	"	"	"

The following is a list of postage stamp plate numbers sent
to press during the month of April, 1942.

Plate Number	Denomi- nation	Class	Series	Subject	Date sent to press
22849	1¢	U.S. Nat. Def. Stamp.	1940	400	April 15, 1942
22850	1¢	Convertible	"	"	" 15, "
22856	1¢	Do.	"	"	" 21, "
22857	1¢	Do.	"	"	" 21, "
22862	1¢	Do.	"	"	" 23, "
22863	1¢	Do.	"	"	" 23, "
22868	1¢	Do.	"	"	" 23, "
22869	1¢	Do.	"	"	" 23, "
22325	2¢	Ordinary Stamp	1938	170	" 1, "
22326	2¢	Do.	"	"	" 1, "
22404	2¢	Ordinary Stamp Book, E.B."		360	" 14, "
22405	2¢	New Design	"	"	" 14, "
22807	1¢	Postage Due E.E. Conv't.	1930	400	" 21, "

Postage Stamp Plate Numbers sent to press, April, 1942, Continued

<u>Plate Number</u>	<u>Denomi- nation</u>	<u>Class</u>	<u>Series</u>	<u>Subject</u>	<u>Date sent to press</u>
22808	1¢	Postage Due Elec.			
		Eye Convertible	1938	400	April 21, 1942
22811	3¢	Do.	"	"	" 20, "
22812	3¢	"	"	"	" 20, "
22813	5¢	"	"	"	" 23, "
22814	5¢	"	"	"	" 23, "
22821	10¢	"	"	"	" 22, "
22822	10¢	"	"	"	" 22, "
22829	30¢	"	"	"	" 24, "
22830	30¢	"	"	"	" 24, "
22831	50¢	"	"	"	" 27, "
22832	50¢	"	"	"	" 27, "

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The following is a list of postage stamp plate numbers issued
during the month of May, 1942.

<u>Plate Number</u>	<u>Denomi- nation</u>	<u>Class</u>	<u>Series</u>	<u>Subject</u>
22925	3¢	Sesquicentennial of Ken- tucky Statehood, Curved, Elec. Eye Convertible	1942	200
22926	3¢	Do.	"	"
22927	3¢	"	"	"
22928	3¢	Ordinary, Curved, E. Eye Convertible	1938	400
22929	3¢	Do.	"	"
22930	1¢	Ordinary (Book) Curved, E.E. Convertible H. D.	1938	369
22931	1¢	Do.	"	"
22932	5¢	Do.	"	"
22933	3¢	Do.	"	"

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The following is a list of postage stamp plate numbers
sent to press during the month of May, 1942.

<u>Plate Number</u>	<u>Denomi- nation</u>	<u>Class</u>	<u>Series</u>	<u>Subject</u>	<u>Date sent to press</u>
		U. S. National Def. Stamp			
22851	2¢	Elec. Eye Convertible	1940	400	May 5, 1942
22852	2¢	Do.	"	"	" 5, 1942
22858	2¢	Do.	"	"	" 6, 1942
22859	2¢	Do.	"	"	" 6, 1942
22864	2¢	Do.	"	"	" 7, 1942
22865	2¢	Do.	"	"	" 7, 1942
22870	2¢	Do.	"	"	" 15, 1942
22871	2¢	Do.	"	"	" 15, 1942
22874	3¢	Do.	"	"	" 22, 1942
22875	3¢	Do.	"	"	" 22, 1942,
22878	3¢	Do.	"	"	" 22, 1942
22879	3¢	Do.	"	"	" 22, 1942
22882	2¢	Ordinary Stamp	1938	170	" 18, 1942
22883	2¢	Do.	"	"	" 18, 1942
22448	10¢	Do. E. E. Convrt.	"	400	" 1, 1942
22449	10¢	Do. " " " "	"	"	" 1, 1942
22925	3¢	Sesquicentennial Ky. Statehood	1942	200	" 20, 1942
22926	3¢	Do. " " " "	"	"	" 20, 1942
22841	10¢	Special Del. Stamp E. E. Convrt.	"	"	" 27, 1942
22842	10¢	Do.	"	"	" 27, 1942

INSTRUCTIONS OF THIRD ASSISTANT POSTMASTER GENERAL

CHINA COMMEMORATIVE STAMP

Postmasters and employees of the Postal Service are hereby advised of the issuance of a 5-cent postage stamp to commemorate the fifth anniversary of the resistance of the Chinese people to Japanese aggression, and as a tribute to the efforts of China to preserve the principles of free government for its people.

The stamp is $\frac{8}{100}$ by $\frac{14}{100}$ inches in dimensions, arranged horizontally. It is printed in blue by the rotary process and issued in sheets of 50. In the upper left corner, arranged in an oval frame, is a portrait of Abraham Lincoln, and in a like arrangement in the upper right corner is a portrait of Dr. Sun Yat-sen, the first president of the Chinese Republic. Between the portraits is a contour map of China, on the lower edge of which is superimposed a design of the sun, with triangular rays, representing the national symbol used on the flag of China. In two horizontal lines within the sun are the dates "July 7, 1937," and "July 7, 1942," between which are four Chinese characters meaning, "Fight the War and Build the Country." Below the portrait of Lincoln, arranged in three lines, is the wording, "Of the people, by the people, for the people," and in a similar position under the portrait of Dr. Sun Yat-sen are three columns of Chinese characters of corresponding meaning. The denomination designation "5¢" is shown in the lower left corner of the stamp, to the right of which, in a horizontal line, is the wording "United States Postage." All inscriptions, except those under the portraits, are in dark lettering.

The China commemorative stamp will be first placed on sale on July 7, 1942, the anniversary date, at Denver, Colo., from which point Dr. Sun Yat-sen returned to China to accept the presidency of the new Republic. Stamp collectors desiring first-day cancellations of the stamp on July 7 may send a limited number of addressed envelopes, not in excess of 10, to the Postmaster, Denver, Colo., with a cash or money-order remittance to cover cost of the stamps required for affixing. *Postage stamps and personal checks will not be accepted in payment.* Envelopes used for covers should not be smaller than 3 by 6 inches, and the use of large and irregularly shaped envelopes should be avoided. Each envelope must be addressed, and should bear a pencil endorsement in the upper right corner to show the number of stamps to be attached thereto. It is also necessary to allow sufficient space on the envelope to affix the stamps and postmarks. All cover envelopes should either be sealed or sent with the flaps turned in, and better cancellations will be provided if the envelopes contain medium-weight enclosures. *Requests for uncanceled stamps must not be included with orders for first-day covers.* For the benefit of collectors desiring stamps of selected quality for philatelic use, the China commemorative stamp will be placed on sale at the Philatelic Agency, Washington, D. C., on July 8, 1942.

Postmasters at direct and central-accounting post offices may submit requisition on form 3201-A, endorsed "China" for a limited supply of the new 5-cent stamp. Postmasters at district-accounting post offices may obtain small quantities of the new 5-cent stamp by requisition on the central-accounting postmasters

American Stamp Honoring China Believed Suggested by Roosevelt

Collectors have reason to believe that President Roosevelt suggested the 5-cent stamp which Postmaster General Walker last week announced would be issued on July 7 "in recognition of the five years' resistance of the Chinese people to Japanese aggression," and that the President had a hand in preparing the design. Not only is the vignette of the character which Mr. Roosevelt delights in working on personally, but it is recalled that in 1939 China released a series to mark the sesquicentennial of the Constitution of the United States, with the American flag as part of the design. Now this nation returns the compliment, with motif and inscriptions which emphasize the democratic way of life common to both republics.

The design of the new stamp is distinctive in several ways. It presents for the first time on a United States adhesive a contour map of a foreign land, China. A portrait of Sun Yat-sen is being used, at the map's right, and no United States stamp has ever carried a likeness of a President of a foreign country. And it will be the first United States item ever to include an inscription in Chinese.

To the map's right is the head of Abraham Lincoln above "Of the people, by the people, for the people" from his classic Gettysburg speech. Under Sun Yat-sen's picture are three short columns of Chinese ideographs representing literally the same quotation. Dr. Sun Yat-sen on many occasions, Postmaster General Walker points out, said that he had been inspired by Lincoln and been motivated by the principles laid down by Lincoln at Gettysburg.

Superimposed on the map of China is the sun, with outside triangular rays, representing the Chinese national symbol taken from China's flag. Inside the sun are "July 7, 1937" and "July 7, 1942" in two lines, between which are four Chinese ideographs representing Generalissimo Chiang

Kai-shek's war motto "Fight the War and Build the Country."

The stamp—presumably blue, the color of the five-center normally used on a letter to China—will have first-day sale at Denver. Postmaster General Walker explains that it was while Dr. Sun Yat-sen was in Denver, on Oct. 11, 1911, that he received word that "his efforts to free China had finally succeeded and that he should return to China immediately for the purpose of building the republic."

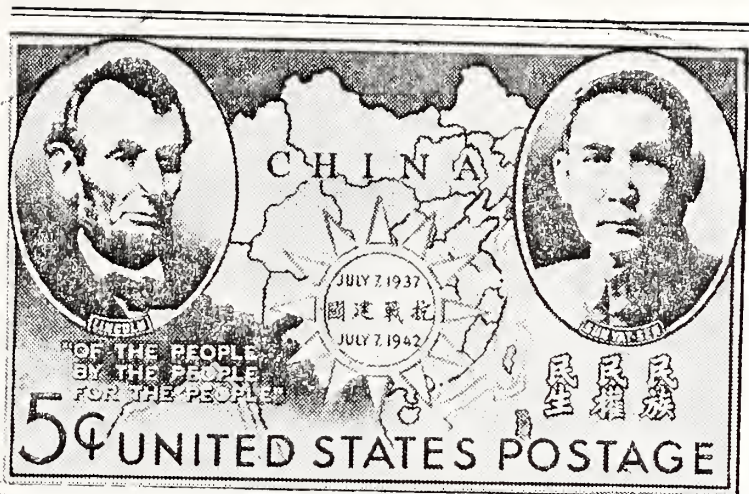
Collectors desiring the first-day cancellation may send self-addressed covers, not to exceed ten, to the Denver postmaster, together with cash or postal money-order remittance.

Kentucky Stamp Sales

Postmaster General Walker announced last week that 276,105 copies of the Kentucky Statehood sesquicentennial commemorative were sold at Frankfort when the stamp received first-day sale there on June 1; and that 155,730 covers were canceled. The income totaled \$8,283.15. Sales of the Kentucky item at the Philatelic Agency in Washington on June 2 amounted to \$6,654.96.

Mr. Walker announced also that during May the sales of stamps and stamped paper at the Philatelic Agency totalled \$23,145.57.

ny Times June 14 1942



Photograph of a 5-cent stamp to be released on July 7 "in recognition of the five years' resistance of the Chinese people to Japanese aggression." The vignette, previously described here, presents portraits of Lincoln and Sun Yat-sen at left and right of a contour map of China.

By Liner June 21 1942

Blue 5-Cent Stamp

The Postoffice Department announced last week that blue has been selected as the color of the 5-cent stamp which will be issued on July 7 "to commemorate the fifth anniversary of the resistance of the Chinese people to Japanese aggression, and as a tribute to the efforts of China to preserve the principles of free government for its people." Printing will be by rotary process in sheets of fifty.

By Liner June 22 1942

For Immediate Release,
Tuesday, July 7, 1942.

INFORMATION SERVICE
POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT

A first-day cover from Postmaster General Frank C. Walker to Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek, addressed to the latter at the Chinese capital in Chungking, China, was the first to be cancelled as the new Chinese Commemorative Postage Stamp went on sale at the Denver, Colorado post office today.

The new Chinese stamp, which is being issued in the five-cent denomination, and which commemorates five years of Chinese resistance to Japanese aggression, will be placed on general sale throughout the country tomorrow, or as soon thereafter as distribution will permit.

In his message to the Chinese leader, enclosed in the cover, the Postmaster General said, in part:

"It is the purpose of this stamp to express the admiration of the United States for the courageous resistance of the Chinese Nation to military aggression, and to focus attention upon the cause to which we are jointly dedicated - 'that government of the people, by the people, and for the people, shall not perish from the earth'."

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U. S. STAMP HONORS CHINA

Roosevelt and Soong Purchase some of First in Special Issue

Washington, July 8—(AP)—President Roosevelt and T. V. Soong, China's Foreign Minister, today purchased some of the first new five-cent stamps commemorating five years of Chinese resistance to Japanese aggression.

Postmaster General Walker sold them the stamps in the President's office. They are the first American stamps on which a foreign language appears.

The stamp bears the pictures of Abraham Lincoln and Sun Yat Sen, first President of the Chinese Republic; a map of China before Japan began slicing off parts in 1894, a sun, the official symbol of the Chinese revolution, and some inscriptions.

OLD BUREAU FORT

Phil. and Soong
Purchased
1942

F. D. R., Soong Buy First China Stamps

WASHINGTON, July 8 (A. P.).—President Roosevelt and T. V. Soong, China's Foreign Minister, purchased today some of the first new 5-cent stamps commemorating five years of Chinese resistance to Japanese aggression.

They are the first American stamps on which a foreign language appears.

The stamp bears the pictures of Abraham Lincoln and Sun Yat Sen, first President of the Chinese Republic; a map of China before Japan

began slicing off parts in 1894, a sun, the official symbol of the Chinese revolution, and some inscriptions.

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LINCOLN LORE

Bulletin of the Lincoln National Life Foundation - - - - - Dr. Louis A. Warren, Editor
Published each week by The Lincoln National Life Insurance Company, Fort Wayne, Indiana

Number 693

FORT WAYNE, INDIANA

July 20, 1942

THE ABRAHAM LINCOLN—SUN YAT-SEN POSTAGE STAMP

The 5-cent, blue, commemorative postage stamp, first released at Denver, Colorado on Tuesday, July 7 might be designated as the most unusual United States adhesive which has thus far appeared. The fact that it establishes at least five precedents sets it apart as introducing a new epoch in philatelic history.

The basic design on the stamp is a contour of the map of China and superimposed upon it in the center of the design, the Chinese national symbol. Within the sun's circumference are the inscriptions in English, "July 7, 1937" and "July 7, 1942," between these two horizontal date lines is an inscription in Chinese characters which interpreted means, "Fight the War and Build the Country," Generalissimo Chiang K'ai-shek's war motto. Elliptical frames extending over the northwestern and the other over the northeastern sections of the map contains portraits of Abraham Lincoln and Sun Yat-sen respectively. An inscription under the former picture in English and under the latter in Chinese records Lincoln's quotation at Gettysburg, "Of the people, by the people, for the people." The stamp is arranged horizontally and is .84 x 1.44 inches and issued in sheets of 50 by the rotary process.

The five points in which its design differs from all former United States postage stamps might be roughly summarized in this manner: commemorating a foreign episode; utilizing the map of a foreign nation; featuring the symbol of a foreign land; displaying the portrait of a foreign ruler; and inscribing slogans in a foreign tongue.

Commemorating a Foreign Episode

The purpose of the stamp is commemorating five years of Chinese resistance to Japanese aggression. From a letter written by Postmaster General Frank C. Walker, addressed to Generalissimo Chiang K'ai-shek this excerpt was published in the *New York Times* of July 12, 1942:

"It is the purpose of this stamp to express the admiration of the United States for the courageous resistance of the Chinese nation to military aggression, and to focus attention upon the cause, to which we are jointly dedicated—that government of the people, by the people, and for the people shall not perish from the earth."

The date lines on the stamp indicate the origin and fifth anniversary of the Chinese government's struggle

against Japanese aggression. The stamp was first put on sale at Denver due to the fact that while visiting there on October 11, 1911 Dr. Sun Yat-sen was advised that his effort to free China had succeeded and he returned at once to accept the Presidency of the republic.

Utilizing the Map of a Foreign Nation

Possibly the first surprise which awaits one upon viewing the design is to observe a map of China serving as the background for a United States stamp. The *New York Times* of July 14 comments with respect to the basic design containing the map: "It presents for the first time on a United States adhesive a contour map of a foreign country." The fact that the denomination of the stamp is five cents, the price of postage for first class letters to China, implies that the stamp will be widely used on mail to people in Chinese territories.

Featuring the Symbol of a Foreign Land

Possibly the most drastic departure from the routine of stamp design is in using as the central theme of the design, a radiant sun, the symbol of the Chinese Empire which appears on the flag of China. Besides the political aspects involved in the use of the design some questions of religious symbolism are also involved.

Displaying the Portrait of a Foreign Ruler

Associated with Abraham Lincoln on the commemorative stamp is a portrait of Sun Yat-sen, founder of the Chinese republic and also its first President who passed away in 1925. The association of these two characters is timely, indeed, as Lincoln's political philosophy was undoubtedly the inspiration of Sun Yat-sen's ambitions for a new China. It is also well-known that Generalissimo Chiang K'ai-shek has always been a great admirer of Abraham Lincoln.

To this Chinese executive goes the honor of being the first foreign ruler to have his portrait displayed on a postage stamp of the United States of America.

Inscribing Slogans in a Foreign Tongue

In two instances Chinese ideographs are used to present, in one the motto of Chiang K'ai-shek, "Fight the War and Build the Country," and in the other the characters stand for a brief

excerpt from the address of Abraham Lincoln at Gettysburg, "Of the people, by the people, for the people." With respect to this quotation there is some question whether or not it carries with it the idea which Lincoln hoped to emphasize. The emphasis in the arrangement of the quotation on the stamp apparently accentuates the three prepositions "of, by, and for" but most interpreters think of the phrase as *government of the people* with equal emphasis on government and people, and then the minor emphasis on the prepositions "of, by and for" with major emphasis on the word "people" in each instance.

There is an interesting letter in the files of the Lincoln National Life Foundation written on April 21, 1941 by Y. L. Lee, president of Lingnan University at Hong Kong. It was written in acknowledgment of the receipt of a facsimile of the Gettysburg address. It states, "I understand the reproduction is in Lincoln's own handwriting . . . it is a great speech and a classic in English literature. I am having it framed and it will be hung in some public place. In view of the strong trend towards democracy in China and toward the democracies in her foreign relations, this gift is very timely indeed."

Coin and Stamp Precedents

The use of Abraham Lincoln's picture on this stamp recalls the first attempt to place his portrait on an American coin in 1909. Then when no piece of money bore the likeness of an American statesman there was much prejudice shown against this innovation. The *New Orleans Picayune* stated, "The Republican institutions are toppling and our nation is about to become a monarchy. This new Lincoln cent may be said to mark the first visible and outward emblem of the transmogrification of the republic with an empire." The reaction of the *Richmond Times* follows, "No president, with the possible exception of Washington, occupies any such relation to the American people as justifies his being memorialized on their coins."

These reactions of two of the nation's outstanding daily papers toward placing the portrait of one of our own presidents on a coin are of interest, but it is doubtful if the five precedents established by the new 5-cent memorial stamp in 1942 will cause so much comment as did the one precedent introduced by the 1-cent memorial coin in 1909.

August 25, 1942.

Dr. Louis A. Warren, Editor,
"Lincoln Lore",
Lincoln National Life Foundation,
Fort Wayne, Indiana.

Dear Dr. Warren:

As a philatelist, I am particularly interested in the "Lincoln Lore" of July 20, 1942, Number 693; however I wish to inform you that a statement given in this number of "Lincoln Lore" is wrong, that statement is as follows:

"To this Chinese executive goes the honor of being the first foreign ruler to to have his portrait displayed on a postage stamp of the United States of America".

If you will consult Scott's Standard or ¹⁸⁹³ United States Postage Stamp Catalogues, you will find that in 1893 the United States issued a series of 16 stamps in commemoration of the World's Columbian Exposition, a "foreign ruler", Queen Isabella of Spain is portrayed on 6 (six) stamps of the series of 16.

Therefore your statement in the above mentioned number of "Lincoln Lore" is incorrect; I send this information to you not in the desire to be critical, but rather, to be helpful and with the hope that this information will be of interest.

By the way, you may be interested in two lists on Lincoln that I have prepared and that have been published in mimeograph form by the Illinois State Historical Library, one lists and describes numismatic items picturing Lincoln and the other lists and describes philatelic items honoring Lincoln.

With sincere hopes that this information will be of interest.

Yours very sincerely,

Frank Rossi
2111 Seminary Ave.,
Chicago, Illinois.



September 2, 1942

Mr. Frank Rossi
2111 Seminary Ave.
Chicago, Ill.

My dear Mr. Rossi:

We appreciate very much your comment on Lincoln Lore No. 693 and we shall not again take too seriously the statements made by the New York Times with respect to precedence which may be established by our stamps.

Possibly, however, it is my own inference which is at fault as the New York article states "No United States stamp has ever carried a likeness of a President of a foreign country." The article in the New York Times is dated June 14, 1942 and I of course made a serious mistake in using the name ruler instead of president although the implication I am sure was not violated.

Very truly yours,

LAW:EB

Director

P.S. - Although we have published lists of Lincoln stamps we would be glad to see the ones you have prepared.

L.A.W.

August 28, 1942

Mr. Ramsey S. Black
Third Assistant Postmaster General
Post Office Department
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Black:

May we have a picture and any printed
matter released by your department on the new Lincoln
5¢ stamp?

We have had a great many requests for
information concerning this stamp and would like to
receive all the information available.

Yours very truly,

M. A. Cook

MAC/c



Agency of
THE Lincoln

ITS NAME INDICATES
ITS CHARACTER

NATIONAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY

C. V. DUFF, C. L. U.
INSURANCE AND ANNUITIES
SUITE 730 ASSOCIATED REALTY BLDG.
510 WEST SIXTH STREET
TRINITY 1127

LOS ANGELES

September 7, 1942

Dear Dr. Warren:

In Lincoln Love No. 693 you state that Dr. Sun Yat-sen is honored by being the first foreign ruler to have his portrait displayed on a postage stamp of the U.S.A.

How about Queen Isabella on the \$4⁰⁰ stamp of the Columbian Exposition issue of 1893 and King Kamehameha I of Hawaii on the 3¢ Hawaii Territorial issue of 1937?

We philatelists are just as anxious to keep the record straight as you Lincoln students.

Best regards,

Cordially yours,
C. V. Duff.

Home Office FORT WAYNE, IND.

Order Change

September 11, 1942

Mr. C. V. Duff
Los Angeles Office

My dear Mr. Duff:

You are exactly right about the mistake in Lincoln Lore and it will be rectified in the next instalment.

The copy was hardly off the press before my attention was called to the mistake and I made a serious blunder in not using the word President instead of Ruler, which would have eliminated the controversy. It still stands, however, as President. The other could not have been
Thank you very much for calling the matter to our attention.

With kindest personal regards, I am

Very truly yours,

LAW:EB

Director

Lightfoot H., tinner, ss Jefferson, bt 5th and 6th.
Lincoln & Herndon, lawyers, ws 5th, bt Washington and Adams.
Lincoln A., (f L. & Herndon,) ne cor 8th and Jackson.
Lindsay Morris, postmaster, ne cor Madison and 6th.
Lindsay Isaac, city recorder's office, ne cor Madison and 6th.
Lindsay John, mail agent, bds at American House.

ABRAHAM LINCOLN AND SUN YAT SEN

In the West Exhibition Room a number of items recently presented to the Library are being shown. Among them is a city directory of Springfield, Illinois, for 1859. Its particular interest centers in the lines (reproduced above) listing the business and the personal address of Abraham Lincoln. The Lincoln of "Lincoln & Herndon, lawyers" with offices on the west side of Fifth Street, between Washington and Adams, was a man of fifty, a prominent attorney in his own state, associated in law with the capable William H. Herndon; his practice important and extensive in the state supreme court and the federal courts; already the outstanding Republican of Illinois and lifted into national political prominence by his debates of the previous year with Douglas. In a little over two years the "A. Lincoln" of the Springfield directory was to become President of the United States.

The influence of the Springfield lawyer through more than half a century and over half a world is shown in another recent gift to the Library. On the official stationery of the President's Office of the Republic of China is a typewritten letter signed in April 1921 by Sun Yat Sen, then president of the new republic. In reply to an inquiry as to what were his hopes for the future of China, Sun Yat Sen writes to Mrs. Chan Jett of New York City that: "we wish to see established in our country the system of government which the great Lincoln, in a memorable phrase, described as 'government of the people, by the people, and for the people.'"

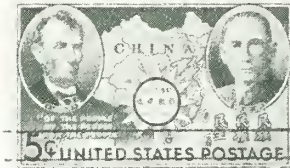
Sun Yat Sen points out that for only ten years the Chinese Republic has worked towards the same ends for which Americans struggled in the ninety years between 1775 and Lincoln's death. He has, he says, "no illusion as to the difficulties that must be conquered before the idea of Lincoln becomes a reality in China," but he believes absolutely in its eventual establishment.

Huntington Library Gallery
1947

Sept. 1958

CHINESE RESISTANCE ISSUE

5c Bright Blue



Scott No. 906

ernment for its people."

The central motif of the Chinese commemorative postage stamp is a contour map of China, to the left of which appears a portrait of Abraham Lincoln enclosed in an oval border, with Sun Yat-sen, founder of the Chinese republic appearing in a similar position to the right of the map of China.

This was the first time a United States stamp ever presented a map of a foreign land. Likewise, no other United States stamp had ever carried the likeness of a president of a foreign country. However, in 1893 the United States Post Office Department did issue a series of sixteen stamps in commemoration of the World's Columbian Exposition and Queen Isabella of Spain was portrayed on six stamps of the series. Also a 3 cent Territorial Series was issued in 1937 and a statue of King Kamehameha, who first placed the Hawaiian Islands under a single sovereignty, was depicted. Then, too, no other United States stamp was ever issued which included an inscription in Chinese.

Stamp collectors are of the opinion that President Franklin D. Roosevelt had a hand in preparing the design. Not only did he particularly like vignettes of this character but it was recalled that in 1939 China had released a series of stamps to mark the sesquicentennial of the Constitution of the United States, with the American flag as a part of the design. So it is believed that in 1942 President Roosevelt and Postmaster General Walker returned the compliment, with motifs and inscriptions which would emphasize the democratic way of life which was then common to both countries.

Dr. Sun Yat-sen was an ardent admirer of the Springfield lawyer. In a reply to an inquiry as to what were his hopes for the future of China, the Chinese statesman in April 1921 sent a typewritten letter on official stationery of the president's office of the Republic of China, to Mrs. Chan Jett of New York City in which he stated, "We wish to see established in our country the system of government which the great Lincoln, in a memorable phrase, described as 'government of the people, by the people, and for the people.'"

Below the stamp portrait of Lincoln arranged in three lines, is the wording: "Of the people, by the people, for the people." In a similar position under the portrait of Sun Yat-sen are three columns of Chinese ideographs representing literally the same quotation from Lincoln's Gettysburg Address.

Between the portraits, on the contour map is a design of the sun, with triangular rays, representing the national symbol taken from the flag of China. Within the sun on two horizontal lines are the dates of "July 7, 1937" and "July 7, 1942" between which are four Chinese characters (Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek's war motto) meaning, "Fight the War and Build the Country." The significance of the dates is that they denote the fifth anniversary of Chinese resistance.

The stamp measures 84/100 x 1 44/100 inches. It is arranged horizontally and is printed in blue by the rotary process and issued in sheets of 50. The denomination "5c" is shown in the lower left corner of the stamp which is followed by a horizontal line of wording "United States Postage." Except for the inscription under the two portraits all the lettering is dark. The portraits of Lincoln and Sun Yat-sen were engraved by Marcus W. Baldwin. The vignette was engraved by Leo C. Kauffman.

This commemorative stamp was first placed on sale at Denver, Colorado, on July 7, 1942. It was on October 11, 1911, while at Denver, Colorado, that Dr. Sun Yat-

sen received word that his efforts to free China had finally succeeded and that he should return to China immediately, for the purpose of building the republic. Dr. Sun Yat-sen died in 1925.

A first-day cover from Postmaster General Frank C. Walker to Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek, addressed to the latter at the Chinese capital in Chungking, China, was the first to be cancelled as the new Chinese commemorative postage stamp went on sale at Denver. In his message to the Chinese leader, enclosed in the first-day cover, postmaster General Walker said, in part:

"It is the purpose of this stamp to express the admiration of the United States for the courageous resistance of the Chinese Nation to military aggression, and to focus attention upon the cause to which we are jointly dedicated—that government of the people, by the people, and for the people, shall not perish from the earth."

United States Post Office Department:

Postage Stamps of the United States 1847-1955.

Lincoln Lore No. 693, "The Abraham Lincoln-Sun Yat-sen Postage Stamp", July 20, 1942.

LINCOLN A PRESIDENTIAL ELECTOR—
1840

A fragment of an interesting original manuscript pertaining to the number of votes Abraham Lincoln received in the Orville precinct of Scott County, Illinois, for Whig presidential elector has long been in the possession of the Lincoln National Life Foundation.

Election officials certified that "at an election held in the house of Daniel Pike in the Orville precinct in the county of Scott (west of Morgan County which borders on Sangamon County) and state of Illinois on the second day of November in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and forty the following named persons received the number of votes annexed to their respective names for the following described offices to wit: Buckner S. Morris, Samuel D. Marshall, Edwin B. Webb, Cyrus Walker, Abraham Lincoln each received forty-six votes for the office of Electors of president and vice president of the U. S."

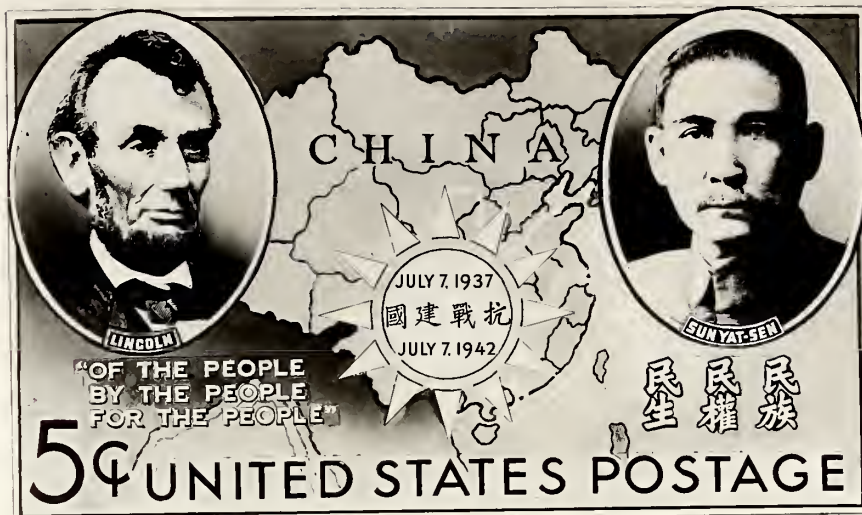
The Democratic candidates for the position of elector are likewise recorded on the document: "Adam W. Snyder, Isaac P. Walker, John W. Eldridge, John A. McClernand, James Ralston each received forty-one votes for the office of Electors of president and vice president of the United States."

Following the report of the election officials (the names have disappeared due to the fragile condition of the manuscript) which appears on one side of one page, a second sheet accompanies the document listing the votes of fifty-six of the eighty-seven men that voted in the precinct. Daniel Pike in whose home the election was held, and who was the sixth person in the precinct to exercise the right of suffrage voted for the five Whig electoral candidates.

The Whig and Democratic tickets are separated on the manuscript by a line drawn between the names of Abraham Lincoln and Adam W. Snyder. The vote totals were carried forward as the voters appeared at the polls and there was no splitting of the ticket.

There is no record that Lincoln voted in the presidential election held on November 2, 1840. However, as an electoral candidate he did more stumping for Harrison and Tyler than in any other previous campaign. Not one of his campaign speeches have been preserved but he did speak all over the state for "Tippecanoe and Tyler too." Lincoln made an extensive canvass through southern Illinois and he appeared before a conclave of 15,000 Whigs, many of them coming to Springfield from as far north as Chicago. Democrats were also quite active in the promotion of Martin Van Buren's candidacy and Lincoln and Stephen A. Douglas often publicly debated the issues.

Lincoln the year before had sponsored a Whig State Convention which met in October 1839, and he had been placed on the State Central Committee in January of 1840. In this capacity Lincoln carried on considerable correspondence with key leaders urging party organization, with the counties divided up into "small districts" and a "perfect list of all the voters" in the hands of the sub-committee members.



COMMEMORATIVE STAMP

What is the significance of the new five cent stamp which has Abraham Lincoln and Sun Yat Sen on it? What is Abraham Lincoln's association with the Chinese Empire? MRS. B.

This postage stamp was issued on July 7 last to commemorate the heroic defense which has been waged by the Republic of China against outside aggression, the specific occasion being the marking on July 7th of the fifth anniversary of the beginning of the war.

The Postoffice Department explains that there appears to be a striking analogy between the Government of our Nation as reunited under Abraham Lincoln and the Government of China as reunited under the leadership of Sun Yat-Sen, first president of the Chinese Republic. Sun Yat-Sen, who died in 1925, frequently acknowledged that he had been inspired by Lincoln and that the three basic principles of his philosophy were the same as those enumerated by Lincoln in "Of the People, By the People, and For the People."

